1367

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XV. *Saturday*, Auguſt 16, 1800. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

New Wholeſale & Retail
STORE.

OLIVER ORMSBY,

Has juſt received and now opening for Sale, at his houſe in Water Street, a large and general aſſortment of *EUROPEAN, EAST INDIA,* and *WEST INDIA GOODS*, well choſen for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon :—amongſt which are the following articles——

BLUE, brown, black, drab, and claret mixed ſuperfine cloths; white, blue, brown, black, ſcarlet, drab and mixed caſſimers; low priced ſcarlet, brown, green, drab, blue, purple and mixed 6-4 cloths; blue, brown, drab and mixed plains and forreſt cloths; green, purple, and white halfthicks and ſtrouding; ſcarlet, ſerge, green and red bocking baize; white, red, yellow and ſcarlet flannels; blue, brown, grey mixed and clouded coatings; plain, ſilk ſtriped, checquered, ſcarlet and brocade ſwanſdown veſtings; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets; 2, 2 1-2, and 3 point and ſtriped duffiel blankets; olive, dove and white jeans and tuſſians, black and olive Genoa velvet, and black ſhag collar velvet; olive and dove thickſets, and royal ribbs; a great variety of fancy cords and corduroys; Ruſſia, flat fold and Iriſh ſheetings, dowlas and ravens duck; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens, cambricks and long lawns; apron and fine muſlin checks; dark linen and cotton ſtripes, brown holland, diaper and table linen; black, buff, green, plain, ſilk, ſtriped and figured nankeens, yellow India nankeens, plain, ſtriped clouded and twilled do. plain, corded, ſtriped and furniture dimity; white and coloured Marſeilles and muſlinetts; a great variety of white and croſs barred ginghams, alſo 7-8 and yard wide calicoes and chintzes of almoſt every pattern; yard wide and 5-4 furniture chintz, plain, jaconet, book and cambrick muſlins, fancy lapets, japanned ſpots, white and coloured ſprigs ditto, 6-4 and 7-4 coloured tambowred petticoats, printed and black muſlins, and coarſe muſlins aſſorted, white and coloured bordered dickerie, japanned, ſpotted and tamboured handkerchiefs, plain and tamboured cravats, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, pink, yellow, changeable and black barcelona handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ſhawls aſſorted, bordered, white and fancy linen and cotton handkerchiefs, blue and red cotton hamels, black gauze veils, green and white Ruſſia net, pink, yellow and black crape, white, Italian and love tiffany, mourning crapes, love handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, wreaths and plumes, ſunſhades and parafols, garden and common fans, edging, white and black lace, black gimmits, black ſilk netting gloves, black, white and ſalmond coloured long and ſhort gloves, white, pink, green, dove, ſtraw and ſalmon coloured ſuperfine kid gloves, mens' beaver, tanned, linen, ſilk and raw ſilk gloves, mens' plain, ſtriped and open clock ſilk & cotton hoſe, thread and worſted hoſe, womens, boys and girls cotton hoſe handſomely aſſorted, mens cotton & thread caps, dark blue ſilk camblets, mazarine blue, dimity and plain ſattin, green ſilk Marſeilles, rich black, black ſtriped and white ſattins, a variety of plain and ſtriped caſſinets and luteſtrings, ell wide green, and yard wide black perſians green, blue, pink and white ſarſnets, twilled lorentine and black bombazines, fancy and hair ribbons and taſte, ſilk ferrets and galloons, linen tapes and bobbins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Scotch and nuns thread, white and brown ſtitching thread, and taylors thread of all colours, ſhoe and quality binding, ladies kid and morocco ſhoes and ſlippers, miſſes and children's morocco ſhoes, children's coloured hats; black, blue green, pink, brown, purple and ſtraw coloured plain and ſtriped calimancoes, moreens, joan ſtinning and durants, blue and brown camblets, ſuperfine brown bombazetts.

Dilworth's and Webſter's ſpelling books, teſtaments and bibles in Dutch and Engliſh, primers and toy books, a variety of hiſtories and novels, &c. fine and common writing paper, folio poſt and extra large do, quarto and extra retre letter paper, paſteboard and blotting paper, office and common wafers, ſealing wax, blank books aſſorted, ink powder and ſhining ſand, ſlates and pencils.

4-4 1-2 and 5lb. pins, white chapel needles, ivory and horn combs, tortoiſe ſhell, and mock tortoiſe ſhell long and ſhort combs, leather backgammon tables, men and boxes, mahogany framed toilet, and oval toilet glaſſes with drawers, cable, windſor and white ſoap, plain and ſcented hair powder and pomatum, ſhoe ſtrings, gilt and pearl necklaces, ſuſpenders, red and brown garnets, ſnuff boxes, ſhaving boxes, paper, braſs and japanned inkſtands, watch chains and keys, ſleeve hooks, carpenters rules, ſhoemak'rs Engliſh, ſheet tin and tin ware of all kinds, ſteel and iron ſifters, wool and cotton cards, ſtove rings, glaſs ſupports, cloak pins, faſh hooks, chimney hooks, mounting for cabinet drawers, ſtraining and worſted web, braſs and iron candleſticks, ſmall knee buckles, hand viſes, hair, ſweeping, ſcrubbing and hand bruſhes, cloth, coat, printer and horſe bruſhes, hatters, ſhoe covers, hearth and whitewaſh bruſhes.

Ten, pocket and butcher knives, black, green and white bone table and deſert knives and forks, ivory, buck bone and real buck ditto, table ſteels, poliſhed and low priced razors, ſciſſors aſſorted, ſhears, ſcythes, ſickles, frying pans, coffee mills, hand and pannel ſaws; mill, croſs cut and handſaw files, awls and awl haſts, horſe and ſhoemakers raſps, braſs cocks, pewter, iron tinned and tutania tea and table ſpoons, ſaddle bags, portmanteau, pad, ſtock and knob locks, cheſt, cupboard, till and drawer locks, door and table butts and ſcrews, ſhovels and tongs, hour bells, thumb latches, hinges, ſcrew augers all ſizes, ſteelyards and ſcale beams.

Madeira, ſherry, liſbon, port, malaga and teneriffe wines, French and Spaniſh brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, lemon juice in bottles, anniſeed, noyau, cinnamon and peppermint cordials in bottles, hyſon, young hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, alſpice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, almonds, muſcadel and ſun raiſins, rice, mackarel, ſalmon, olives, anchovies, molaſſes, liquorice ball, lemon, mint and ſugar candy, ſugar barley, fair, burnt, red and ſugar almonds, mint drops, carroys ſeed, rock cake, dry pears, citron, alium, copperas, indigo, brimſtone, logwood.

Bed cords and leading lines, Philadelphia calf ſkins, wax and black grain, and half grain calf ſkin and cordovan boot and bootee legs, Spaniſh and American ſegars, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, plug and pigtail tobacco, Vanilla pod and Tonkay beans.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Queensware, Glaſs and China, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention, all which he offers for Sale at the loweſt prices for Caſh, Skins, Furs or approved of Country Produce.

He wiſhes to contract with Country Storekeepers or Millers for *One Thouſand Barrels of Superfine Flour*, and *Two Hundred Barrels of Whiſkey*; alſo, with Iron Maſters or others, for a few *Tons of Barr Iron and Caſtings*, in exchange for Merchandize.

Pittſburgh, July 30th, 1800. 6w.

Drugs, Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, &c.
FOR SALE, BY
GEORGE STEVENSON.
Pittſburgh, 24th July, 1800.

Franklin Reſerved Tracts
FOR SALE.

ON Wedneſday the 1ſt day of October next, Books will be open in the Office of the ſubſcriber in Franklin, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1799.—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day—and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale.—No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted.—All payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

GEORGE FOWLER,
Commiſſioner.

Franklin, July 28, 1800.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, wherein William Sanſom is plaintiff, and Robert Morris, defendant, will be ſold at Public Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on Saturday the 16th day of Auguſt next,

Three Hundred & Eleven Tracts

of Land, ſituate in Cunningham's Diſtrict of Depreciation Land, north and weſt of the Allegheny river, ſurveyed on warrants under act of aſſembly of 3d of April, 1792, dated the 31 day of March, 1793, containing in the whole 102,027 acres or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Morris.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Montour's Run, Allegheny county, about 10 miles from Pittſburgh, a light grey MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſuppoſed about 7 or 8 years old, no brand, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Auguſt 6, 1800.

Almanacks,
For Sale at this
Printing Office.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. IV.

To the People of the United States.

I AM now to eſtabliſh the laſt part of the firſt propoſition, viz. *That Mr. Jefferſon, and his party, have long endeavoured to deſtroy our Federal Conſtitution.* And here I ſhall remark once, for all that I conſider every effort which has been made, every plan which has been purſued by the democratic party, as being directly, or indirectly, chargeable to Mr. Jefferſon. He is ſo perfectly their chief, that we might as well impute meaſures to feet without heads, as to attribute conduct to any of his ſubordinates, without preſuppoſing his conſent and approbation.

Having, as I think, ſhewn Mr. Jefferſon's hoſtile ſpirit towards the conſtitution, it will not be ſurprizing, that he ſhould be found on the ſide of its enemies. Accordingly, the [illegible] the government begins to operate, we find him at the head of a party organized to fruſtrate its meaſures, and to check its progreſs. From the eſtabliſhment of the funding ſyſtem, to the end of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, the party has purſued one courſe, viz. *to oppoſe the government.* The Funding ſyſtem, the Bank, the Proclamation of Neutrality, the treaty with Great Britain, the raiſing of Troops, the eſtabliſhment of a Navy, the Direct Tax, the Alien and Sedition Laws, the annulling the French Treaty, ſtopping the intercourſe with the French, &c. &c. have each in their turn, been oppoſed by the democratic party, with the utmoſt vehemence. Now, if it could be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that this party were friends to the *Conſtitution*, and only diſliked certain *meaſures* of the government, there would be ſome apology for them. But, let me aſk, if this was their diſpoſition, would they not have propoſed other meaſures, as ſubſtitutes for thoſe which have been adopted, and in this way have offered a choice. Inſtead of that, I think I may ſay, without danger of contradiction, that the democratic party has never propoſed or brought forward in Congreſs, one important original meaſure for the conſideraiton of the legiſlature, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the government, Mr. Madiſon's (or rather Mr. Jefferſon's) celebrated commercial reſolutions excepted. But, is a government to be adminiſtered without meaſures, or is a conſtitution a building which ſtands a uſeleſs monument, only to be gazed at? This has not proceeded from incapacity in the party. Such men as Burr, Madiſon, Gallatin, &c. are capable of propoſing meaſures of forming plans of ſome ſort or other. Yet nothing of this kind takes place. The only ſcheme has been to oppoſe whatever meaſure has been propoſed by the federaliſts, and to uſe every poſſible exertion to fruſtrate; in ſhort, to adopt the language of one of the leaders of the party, '*to ſtop the wheels of government.*' I am ſenſible it is ſaid by them, that it is all done from pure affection to the conſtitution, that their motives are patriotic, that the members of the party are *the friends of the people*, the *excluſive* guardians of their rights. Theſe gentlemen ſeem to forget, that honeſty and ſincerity rarely make many profeſſions. They ſhew their goodneſs by their works. It is a mark of ſtrong affection to the conſtitution, in the democratic party, that they can *oppoſe the government?* If our funding ſyſtem is bad, what is to be ſubſtituted in its place? The federaliſts did what they thought beſt; the democrats ſay it is vile; but none of them is good enough to propoſe ſomething better.—Such conduct argues neither genius, integrity nor virtue. Indeed, it proves ſtrongly the want of them all.

Another very forcible body of evidenee, that the democratic party are endeavouring to deſtroy our government, ariſes from the unceaſing ſtrain of calumny, which has been poured out upon every friend to its adminiſtration. As ſoon as the federal government began its operations, and its courſe in ſome degree marked out, the moſt prominent and influential characters were deſignated for deſtruction. Mr. HAMILTON was the author of the financial ſyſtem. Accordingly, he was ſubject of the vileſt abuſe, the fouleſt opprobrium, which could be caſt upon him, by the vileſt and fouleſt wretches, which the dens of miſchief could furniſh. This practice was purſued without any ceſſation until he retired from office. Mr. JAY was appointed Chief Juſtice. A life of unſullied integrity, a long devotion of his great talents to his country's cauſe, and the moſt eminent and diſtinguiſhed ſervices were overlooked, and a torrent of calumny for years, was poured upon him from every Jacobin ſociety, until he ſought for peace in a ſituation which was leſs obnoxious to the foes of our government. Mr. ELLSWORTH, one of the ableſt and moſt virtuous men, which this or any other country can boaſt of, has had the hardihood to render great ſervices to his country, to do his duty. His reward has been detraction. Mr PICKERING, honeſt, plain, virtuous, dignified and able, in an eminent degree, in office, is vilified and defamed; out of office, is purſued to the ſolitude of the wilderneſs, to the log hut in the deſart, with a hue and cry of ſlander, falſhood and villainy. It is not neceſſary to add further names, except the preſent and former PRESIDENT of the United States. Mr. ADAMS, in purſuing thoſe meaſures which have been eſtremed federal, has ſuffered more foul reproaches than the depraved inhabitants of Billingſgate [illegible] up on each other. Common decency vulgar civility which is paid to t general, by the moſt unpoliſhed ſociety, has been denied to the Chi of the United States; and conduc than is practiſed by thieves and robb often aſcribed to him, by the demo As long as GENERAL WASHINGTO head of the government, he was their higheſt vengeance. Aware th ence operated throughout the cou irreſiſtable charm, which gave to g ſovereign energy, to leſſen, to un deſtroy his great weight, his uncon fluence, every art was practiſed, ev circulated. When he retired to h on the very day on which that affi took place, the audacious wretch intended the vileſt newſpaper that ev a free country—*the Aurora*, proclai as a *Jubilee*, a day of *thankſgivin* man who had done more miſchief to States than all others, was ſtripped of office, and reduced to a ſimple

Are not theſe meaſures directly c deſtroy our government? Can we men of fair and virtuous characters, and patriotic intentions, of eſtimab and eminent talents, will quit th their families and their buſineſs, to days in ſupporting a government whi a prey to falſhood; to a ſyſtem of l they will leave ſituations in which t dependent, reſpected and beloved, to evils like thoſe I have been enumera not to be expected. The democrats they ſhall finally wear out the friends ment; that one after another they from the ſtorm which beats upon e and leave the conſtitutional barque that '*tempeſtuous ſea of Liberty*,' whic ferſon and his party ſo much admire.

BURR

§ The following character of Gen. ton appeared in the Aurora of March

'Lord now letteſt thou thy ſervant peace, for mine eyes have ſeen thy was the pious ejaculation of a man w a flood of happineſs ruſhing in upon m If ever there was a time that would li reiteration of the exclamation, that ti arrived; for the man who is the ſou the misfortunes of our country, is thi duced to a level with his fellow citi is no longer poſſeſſed of power to mul upon the *United States*. If ever there riod for rejoicing, this is the moment heart in uniſon with the freedom and h of the people, ought to beat high wit tion that the *name* of WASHINGTON fi day ceaſes to give a currency to politica ty, and to legalize corruption—a new now opening upon us, a new æra which es much to the people; for public m muſt now ſtand upon their own merits, farious projects can no longer be ſupport *name*.—When a retroſpect is taken of th *ingtonian* adminiſtration for eight years, ſubject of the greateſt aſtoniſhment that individual ſhould have canceled the pri of republicaniſm in an enlightened peop emerged from the gulph of deſpotiſm ſhould have carried his deſigns againſt the liberty ſo far, as to have put in jeopardy i exiſtence:—ſuch, however, are the fac with theſe ſtaring us in the face, this day to be a JUBILEE in the *United States*.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STA

ARISTOCRACY.

I ſee neither policy nor utility, in layin a principle, that the opinion of a majo men, *told by the head*, is to be conſidered law of the land; this ſurely is acting in d of every poltical principle. To enable act with weight and conſiſtency, and to the purpoſes of ſociety, the weak, the ig and the unprovided, muſt be conducted wiſe, the expert, and the opulent. N it muſt be confeſſed, are always of conſide but they are not the whole conſid Ariſtocracy is not a ſeparate intereſt in a ſt is formed by legitimate preſumptions, wh ken as generalities, may be admitted for truths.

"To be bred in a place of eſtimation; nothing low, and fordid from one's infancy thought to reſpect one's ſelf; to behabitu the cenſorial inſpection of the public eye, t on elevated ground, and to be enabled to large view of the wide-ſpread and infinitely ſified combinations of men and things; t leiſure to read, reflect, and converſe, to a with the wiſe and learned; to be habitua armies to command and obey; to be tau depiſe danger in purſuit of honour and du be led to a guarded and regulated conduct a ſenſe that you are conſidered as an inſtruc you fellow citizens in their higheſt concern that you act as a reconciler between Go man; to be employed as adminiſtrator of ju juſtice; to be a profeſſor of high ſcience, o al and ingenious art.—Theſe are circumſ which form, what I ſhould call, a natural cracy. To give no more importance in th order to ſuch deſcriptions of men, than

gross absurdity, a vile and horri-

ion.

ot acquainted with the country, where scription of aristocracy exists in any con le degree. It is certain, the infant States h America cannot justly boast of it. Time, n, and noble example have been wanting us, to form this superior Corninthian or- society: but there are, nevertheless, of merit, which entitle some men before to the public esteem and confidence, suf- perhaps for all the existing exigencies of mmonwealth.

this superior qualification that should de- the choice of the people, and their ru- ll their appointments to public offices.— h characters are not forward, and obtru- ey must be sought after in every vici- If ever the nation and its government dignity; if they ever establish a just and le fame, at home and abroad, such cha- must be held in due estimation, and invit- public service. In an infant republic, all other political institutions, this discri- n is wise and necessary. Where the go- it cannot reflect much lustre on its func- s, it is the more essential that these should he splendour of virtue and talents on the hey hold.

ardly necessary to remark, that I am not g for an aristocracy of wealth, or that I exclude it from due consideration. In try, as well as most others, wealth is tached to ignorance, to selfishness, to low ar manners and principles—to souls of n Jew Brokers—and 2 per cent men:— there are instances, where riches are by men of virtuous and expansive minds; n this is happily the case, it renders more capable of public usefulness; the thy of public confidence.

the man who, in private life, has been hed for probity, intelligence, and public he man who has never attached himself to either party, because he has discov- ors in both; that is the most capable of his country, at home and abroad. But e can expect that the various departments ment will be filled with such characters, ple, their leaders, and their governors, th all narrow views and prejudices out such men will never consent to become a party; whenever they act, it will rants of the whole. Nor will they be cast their lo's with the artful and flagi- e-hunter, whose views are mercenary e conduct and character would embarrass ice them. Such an association would the living to the dead; by which it npossible to re-animate the one, or to he other in virtuous health and vigour, n sensible that this Utopian speculation eless as the fabric of a vision"—plea- template, but will never be realized.

e will go on, as heretofore, to choose lers shall direct them; and those will xed in forming their election tickets not y writs of the several candidates, but by mposed popularity with the multitude. ds of government (as they are called, mend the well known federalist, who pains, to push himself forward to public her because he is ambitious of office, he cannot live without it; and their ay will move earth and hell to carry the As Democratic patriot, who has long ca- eople and now thinks it is high time to ride them.

t is under the banners of such leaders, we are, that we foolishly enroll our- ut in the degrading livery of party, r cant, their watch-words, and their Dific our interest, our honor and hap- men who, with public interest wholly question, consider us only as cats-paws, their political antagonists, to fight tles, and to procure for THEM the the fishes of the Treasury.

ISSACHAR.

who are unbounded in the praise of Jefferson, and who are anxious to him the merit of being author of laration of American Independence, leave to recommend the perusal of the extract from that very valuable his- e Revolution, written by Dr. Ram-

1776.

motion for declaring the colonies pendent, was made in Congress, by ary Lee of Virginia. He was war- aking this motion by the particular s of his immediate constituents, and al- neral voice of the people of all the en the time of taking the subject deration arrived, much knowledge, and eloquence were displayed on both question. The debates were conti- ne time and with great animation.— hn Adams, and John Dickinson, took opposite parts.

ner began one of his speeches by an of the god of eloquence to assist him the claims, and in enforcing the du- intervuen. He strongly urged the solution of all political connections ies with Great Britain, from the people, from the necessity of the order to obtain foreign assistance, to consistency, and from the prof- and happiness, which opened be- to a free and independent people. n replied to this speech. He began by observing that the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had introduced his defence of the declaration of independence by invoking an heathen God; but that he should begin his objections to it, by solemnly invoking the Governor of the Universe, so to influence the minds of the members of Congress, that if the proposed measure was for the benefit of America, nothing which he should say against it might make the least impression. He then urged that the time was improper for the declaration of independence, that the war might be conducted with equal vigour without it, that it would divide the Americans, and unite the people of Great-Britain against them. He then proposed that some assurance should be obtained of assistance from a foreign power, before they renounced their connexion with Great Britain; that the declaration of independence should be the condition to be offered for this assistance. He likewise stated the disputes that existed between several of the colonies, and proposed that some measures for the settlement of them should be determined upon, before they lost sight of that tribunal, which had hitherto been the umpire of all their differences.

After a full discussion, the measure of declaring the colonies free and independent was approved, by nearly an unanimous vote. The anniversary of the day on which this great event took place, has ever since been consecrated by the Americans to religious gratitude, and social pleasure. It is considered by them as the birth-day of their freedom.

Fowler's Glen, 7th August, 1800.

SIR,

I applied at your Office for the name of the *Old Soldier* published in your paper of the 2d instant. I was not gratified. I was well convinced *then*, that the writer was an *Impostor* and a *Russian*, and I have found my surmises well founded. As my name is affixed to the enclosed, I expect you can have no objection to insert it in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sir, your obedient servant,

A. FOWLER.

Mr. JOHN SCULL, Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the enrolled Citizens of Allegheny County.

Piercing the judgment, nice should be the eye.
Vices, and latent passions to descry.——
Blind if we've been, our blindness let us own,
Nor strive to shelter *villains*, when they're known.

Fellow Citizens and Fellow Soldiers,

THE malignity of Mr M'Kean's enemies in the borough of Pittsburgh, is too apparent to require elucidation. No sooner was it announced, that I was appointed Brigadier General in the new arrangement of Militia Officers than an attack was made upon the Governor, and Secretary Dallas; and you were told in plain terms, that the former was *illiberal*, and the latter so *stupid*, as not to be able to substract £. 104 10 0 from £. 104 11 9 12; and will all my appointment was declared to be '*illegal and void*;' intimating thereby, that mutiny, disorder and bloodshed would be the consequence. From the friends of ORDER, this language was surely modest and becoming. I smiled at the *calumny*, and treated the *malevolence* with contempt. As for the illegality of my appointment, the idea is ludicrous and absurd; and as for bloodshed—should it happen—at the aggressor's door shall the guilt of innocent blood be laid, and the advocate of tyranny, the prompter of slaughter, shall bear his part. But has any man in the county of Allegheny, such an idea as this in his *pericranium* but the writer himself? No—you have too much good sense my fellow citizen soldiers, to be led into *tumult*, *disorder* and *blood shed* by the disappointed promoters of a system of tyranny; the open and avowed advocates of *alien* and *sedition* laws; and you have too much discernment, not only to develope the hostile views of such politicians, but to avoid the destructive pit, they have been long digging for you

'*Now human life unhing'd to ruin reels,*
And giddy reason totters on her throne.'

On the 4th day of July last, being the anniversary of our independence, I had the honor of presiding, at a respectable republican meeting on *Grant's Hill*; and knowing Mr. Gazzam's zeal for the service, I appointed him my Brigade Major, and directed him to announce it through the channel of the Pittsburgh Gazette; and I took that opportunity of addressing you my fellow citizens, and fellow soldiers as guardians of the constitution and laws, with no other view, but that of inspiring you with a laudable attachment and zeal for the service of your country, which every judicious, unprejudiced citizen I naturally believed would applaud; as in the end, to adhere to my advice, would not only redound to your honour and credit, but to your benefit and interest. What is the consequence? A metamorphosed *Old Soldier*, with the fury of a DEMON, and the brutality of a PORCUPINE steps in between us, and in language, breathing nothing but malevolence and disappointment, endeavours to instil into your minds, that *all* that I have advanced, is futile, useless and visionary; and evidently wishes to inculcate principles, that must eventually betray you into the practice of folly and debauchery. 'It is well known,' says this metamorphosed Old Soldier, 'that those who are accustomed to the most *operose* employments make the best soldiers.' Pray, my old veteran, in what military school were you initiated in the rudiments of discipline? Is there nothing *operant* or active in the exact performance of the *Manuel Exercise*? I am apprehensive I shall find the *Old Soldier* a YOUNG ONE, and that I shall not only be under the necessity of ordering my Brigade Major Mr Gazzam, to put this *caitiff* into the awkward squad, but to make a proper use of the *rattan* before I can think of permitting him, even to join the ranks of the Allegheny militia, which I now [illegible] honour to command; for to perfo[illegible]anuel exercise, with any degree of pr[illegible]very SOLDIER must know it requir[illegible] activity but practice and skill, and [illegible] performed, is not only *manly* but *graceful*. But this my fellow citizen soldiers will not do for the metamorphosed *Old Soldier*. Our militia instead of becoming masters of the use of the firelock, by practising the *manuel exercise at leisure hours*, must practice the celebrated games of *coits*, *shuttlecock*, *wlorlbats*, *blind-man's buff*, *hurlyburly* and *wrestling*; and consequently *biting* and *gouging*. And because my name sake, *Alexander of Macedon*, used battering rams, and flung stones at his adversaries, we are to kick, cuff, wrestle, run races and get drunk in days of exercise, and thereby entail on ourselves contempt, in place of respectability.—The Macedonian *Alexander* killed his friend *Clytus* over his *goblet*; and I think over mine I should be apt to *chastise the Old Soldier*, I am convinced that either over his *goblet*, or in the *field*, he would not be considered in a respectable point of view by either the *Macedonian* or Pennsylvania *Alexander*, and I doubt much if it ever was in the power of the former (notwithstanding his great military talents) or if it is now in the power of the latter, to qualify this *monster*, without much flagellation to officiate in the humble character of a *drill corporal*. At all events my fellow citizens, his observations respecting the Grecians, are inapplicable. Fire arms were not known, at the period to which he alludes. All was done by bodily strength. The *sledge hammer*, for ought I know, might be useful in a Macedonian *phalanx*; and perhaps, he that could throw it the greatest distance might deserve well of his country, and be thereby entitled to the countenance of his General. But the art of war since that period, has undergone a total change. The system of war in *Alexander's* time, and the system practised now has no affinity whatever. What might have been *manly*, *useful* and *soldierly then*, are *now become useless*, *unmanly* and *disgraceful*; and I can see no view the writer possibly could have, in introducing to my fellow citizens, the Grecian *Olympic games*, but to lead them into ERROR and DEBAUCHERY. We can go no further back than to the reign of the Prussian Frederick the third, for the discipline and tactics now practised in Europe, and which has been introduced in America. He has taught men, the use of their hands and legs, to stand erect, and walk gracefully; and to him, every monarch in Europe is indebted for their present code. Berlin parade at that *æra*, was the European school for *tactics*, and the most *operant* and active officers from all countries were sent thither, to view with astonishment, and to endeavour to catch the enthusiasm of the motions, and the celerity of the evolutions of the Prussian grenadiers.—But the metamorphosed Old Soldier, is doubtful that system and discipline is likely to be introduced among you my fellow citizens. Nay, he sees it must eventually take place, and as Shakespeare says '*The gall'd jade will wince*' the *Old Soldier* is angry at my exertions; very angry indeed.

He's vex'd, quite vex'd, and they'll be vex'd that worse,
To deal with stubborn dem'crats that's the curse.

Such political *girgisbites* as the *Old Soldier* are now in despair; their halcyon days are past; the *good* man *Timothy* is gone; and the immortal Porcupine is fled; their minds are inflated and inflamed—

Now the distempered mind,
Has lost that concord of harmonious powers
Which forms the soul of happiness; and all
Is off the poise within. Senseless and deformed,
Convulsive anger storms at large; or pale
And silent settles into fell revenge.
The wise look wild, and modesty seems ghastly:
While Tory Barbers, *scowle indignant, and*
The immortal SUDDS, *threatens to hurl*
Destruction on the tattered tribe.
In durance vile, even Sliphalter *brays aloud,*
And with bitter imprecations, denounces
Honesty a crime.——

This metamorphosed Old Soldier, alias Soap boiler, alias Sliphalter, having finished his wrestling and boxing system, he proceeds to define the word *mercenary*, and says, 'That it does not apply to any troops, known or acknowledged in the service of our government.' Pray Mr. *Snowball* tell me the troops that can be constitutionally embodied, acknowledged or raised, by our government in time of peace, but the militia? But says he, high flying democrats, and high flyers in religion, are always finding out new meaning for old words,' clearly wishing my fellow citizens to tie us all down to the sacred hierarchy of the Church of England, or perhaps to the Kirk of Scotland, and compel us to repent on John Knox's cutty stool, 9 whilst our happy constitution, raised by the valour, and cemented by the blood of the people, leaves conscience unshackled, and the most indigent and insignificant amongst us, are thereby left free, to pursue the road to future and eternal happiness, in whatever direction he thinks best. If new religions had not been embraced by an enlightened and spirited people, we should all have been at this moment tied down to the *dogmas* of the Church of Rome, in darkness and bondage, and compelled to count our beads, and to chaunt our ava-maria's in *recitativo*, without freedom and without sentiment. It is true I must own my fellow citizens, that there is nothing *jacobinical* in what this metamorphosed Soldier advances—No, not a syllable. It is purely *jacobitical*. It is in favour of hereditary government. It is the language of Scotch jacobites, and English tories, when the arrogant and infatuated *Stewarts*, were impiously told from the pulpits of their sycophant chaplains, and corrupt clergy, that '*they were the Lord's anointed, and who durst say unto them, what dost thou.*' But are Americans to be preached or prated into so humiliating a situation, by such a recreant as *Billy Sliphalter*, a man who has been confined in the county gaol of Allegheny, not by *misfortune*, but for *dishonesty*—destitute of gratitude, he not only *cheats*, but *abuses* his benefactor. This impostor has not even a single sneaking virtue in his train; for he has turned his back on honour, and set his face against honesty. Void of all sense of modesty he has embraced the impudence of the horse of a highwayman; [illegible]ickey, and illiberal, as the steps that le[illegible] apartment—calculated by nature for [illegible]er, and defamer—without

§ An e[illegible] popery, still practised in the Church of [illegible]

the pride of shame; or the sensibility of a foot pad,

'*Let him from all society be hurl'd,*
Mark'd like a Cain, the vagrant of the world.'

But says this impostor, for I will no longer disgrace the name of Soldier, 'the greatest absurdity of *all*, is the attempt made upon the common sense of the people, by endeavouring to raise a belief, that the militia are going to acquire a superior degree of respectability, under the tuition of the new arrangement of General Officers, than under their predecessors.'—There's the rub my fellow citizens: for how is it to be avoided, when you all know, that *all* system has been totally neglected, but that of rendering you contemptible. This many of you have mentioned to me with regret, since I had the honor to command the Brigade. I then told you that every thing should be done in my power to make your duty convenient, and accommodating at home, and respectable in the field, and I now repeat it. Therefore my fellow citizen soldiers, let me earnestly entreat of you, to attend to the precepts and advice given you in my Brigade Orders of the 4th of July, 'a day memorable for great events,' and instead of being the ridicule of venal tools, you will become the admiration of wise men.

But to conclude, who are the brave men, the *Hectors*, that stepped forth in apparent danger? Danger! Ridiculous! Where was it? I remember of none but such as arose in the *noddles* of party sycophants, the fluttering conjuring *Harper*, the illustrious hireling *Porcupine*, and the immaculate *Josey Thomas*. Were these the brave men that stepped forth, during the apparent danger that arose while Timothy presided as Secretary of State? or was it the school boys of Philadelphia in leading strings with black cockades? If these, and such as these, are the brave men to which the *Old Impostor* alludes, they are really such my fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, as your Brigadier General not only despises, but detests, therefore I cannot be metamorphosed, for I am not a sunshine politician. I may be injured, but I cannot be conquered. For I have, and always shall continue to esteem candour, integrity, and the promoters of the rights of man: and despise sycophacy, hypocrisy, and the abettors of tyranny: and I can assure this metamorphosed impostor, that although there is a probability of an *honest man* being made a *Washington*, yet it is morally impossible to make *a knave an honest man*. I shall never attempt to make a Washington of a *Larwill*. No—Washingtons and Buonapartes must be made of different materials.

With these observations, I shall take my leave of this *ruffian*, requesting of my fellow citizens and fellow soldiers to look around them, and be upon their guard against the hypocrisy, the intrigue and wiles of such political vipers—who to suit their own ambitious views, and nefarious purposes, would with pleasure see us all hurled headlong into the pit of political destruction, which they have been long preparing for us. But my fellow citizens they must be disappointed—For

'*Unless* CORRUPTION, *first dijest the pride,*
And guardian vigour of the free born soul,
All crude attempts of violence are vain—
For firm within, and while at heart untouch'd,
Ne'er yet by force was freedom overcome.'

I am, my fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, what I ever have been, and what I ever shall be, a friend to your constitutional rights, with the warmest wishes to promote your happiness, your prosperity, and your respectability.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Brigadier General.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Captain Stanwood arrived on Thursday in ten days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he left Martinique on the 1st of July, instant; that on the afternoon he sailed from thence, a British packet arrived there in eighteen days from Falmouth, the Captain of which assured him that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate, the Captain of which informed that he was bound to the first port in England, with dispatches from lord St. Vincents, stating, that the Brest fleet was out, consisting of fifty-one sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, and requesting a reinforcement. It was added that another insurrection had broken out in Ireland which had assumed a formidable aspect, and occasioned considerable alarm to the British government.

Captain Stanwood further informs, that on the day he sailed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inst.) a French gentleman, Captain Duvialla, from Bordeaux, gave him a written article in French, which stated, that he had just received information from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, of the arrival there of a French corvette, in nineteen days from Bordeaux; and that the news she brought is as follows:

"That the negociation between the American Commissioners and the French Republic had terminated amicably; all differences settled, and a peace concluded: that General Buonaparte had arrived before Genoa, in time to relieve General Massena: that Buonaparte had made prisoners of three fourth's of the Austrian troops under the command of General Melas; that Italy was entirely in possession of the French; and that the French General Moreau, had, in a third engagement, and had defeated the Austrians troops on the Rhine, and further, that orders had also arrived there by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American vessels."

The above intelligence, so far as regards the relief of Genoa, is confirmed by the following:

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Salem—Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

Brig Eliza, Capt. Orne, has just arrived from Barcelona, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter. Captain O. brings the important news

...sh Gazette.

...23, 1800. No.

...defeat of the Auſtrian army of obſervation, left by Melas before Genoa, while he went to meet Berthier with the army of Dijon. It is ſaid the defeat was complete and took place on the 13th of May. There had been a previous battle. Genoa was not in ſo ſuffering a condition as has been repreſented. The above news is brought on ſhore by boats which have been along-ſide of the Eſſex. I ſhall ſee the captain when he lands, and endeavour to obtain further particulars.

From the Salem Regiſter,

On Friday evening arrived here the brig Eſſex, Joſ. Orne, maſter—from Barcelona, via Gibraltar—32 days from the latter place. Accounts were received at Barcelona the day before Capt. Orne ſailed, May 23, that on the 17th or 18th of May, General Maſſena made a ſucceſsfull ſally from Genoa, and killed and took a great number of Auſtrians. The report was general believed to be true at Barcelona. There was not the leaſt probability of Genoa's falling, as great reinforcements were marching to its relief. The City was conſtantly ſupplied with Grain and Proviſions by flat-bottom'd boats from Barcelona, which from their conſtruction could ſail in ſhore, and of courſe out of the reach of the guns of the blockading ſhips.

There was an expedition going out from Gibralter, from whence Gen. Abercrombie ſailed the 12th of June, with two regiments of foot and two of Cavalry. Its deſtination was unknown—but ſuppoſed either for Genoa or Malta.

The French privateers have ceaſed troubling our veſſels in the Straights, unleſs armed, or bound to Gibralter, which is blockaded by the Spaniards, who take all veſſels bound there.

Accounts by Capt. Orne, we underſtand have been received, that the King of Spain by Proclamation had forbid the further piracies on the American Commerce by the Gun-boats from Algeziras, &c.

☞The preceding information, ſo far as it reſpects the ſailing of the Breſt Fleet, and the concluſion of a peace with France, may be true, indeed it is highly probable; but the vague and bombaſtic ſtatement reſpecting the operations in Italy, ſeems entitled to very little credit.—Let us compare the accounts from Salem, with thoſe received a few days ago, at N. Y. Capt. Orne, arrived at Salem, left Barcelona, the 23d of May, and the day before, which was the 22d. accounts had been received that on the SEVENTEENTH or EIGHTEENTH (obſerve the dates) the Auſtrians were entirely vanquiſhed by Maſſena;—now, let it be remembered, that by the Recruiting arrived at N. Y. from Liſbon we have accounts, published in this Gazette on Thurſday laſt) ſta, ting, that when ſhe left Liſbon, May 26, packet had arrived, the day before, May 25, in ſix days from Genoa, with information of the Fall of Genoa; now, that Packet muſt have left Genoa the Nineteeth of May, one day after the battle, ſaid to have taken place;—any further comment is unnecellary.

BOSTON, July 22.

A letter from captain Crutt, dated the 11th inſt. ſtates, that his ſchooner was releaſed, without trial, through the exertions and influence of Mr. Matthew Bridge, to whom he very gratefully and properly acknowledges his obligations. The releaſe of theſe veſſels wer conceive is a fact which deſtroys the RUMOURS that the British government have iſſued new orders to their naval commanders to depredate on the American Commerce. This deciſion appears an acknowlegement of the right of neutrals, at leaſt indirectly, to carry the produce of the colony of a belligerent nation to its parent country; which right it has been ſuppoſed the Britiſh were about to deny. It is hoped that the HONEST Judges of the Britiſh Vice-Admiralty Courts, in the acquittal of American veſſels, carried in for adjucation would act as they ought to, the coſts and damages upon the captors. If this was done our trade would be, as it now is, frequently and wantonly interrupted. While the Britiſh captains can make their experiments at the expence of the American, experiments will frequently be made.

We underſtand that the ſchooner belonging to Mr. Hooper, ſtill remained under orders for ſea.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Couriers for England cannot procure the neceſſary paſſports for leaving Ruſſia. There is evidently a diſagreement between the Courts of Petersburgh and St. James.—The French papers ſay much on the probability of an alliance between their Republic and the Ruſſian Deſpot. Volney advocates the meaſure.

The Ruſſian Miniſter has not been recalled but withdraws to the continent for the benefit of his health. His Secretary has become Charge des affairs. The Miniſter is greatly afflicted by the unaccountable circumſtances——and if no ſuch could have prevented them they could not have occurred. [*Times.*]

The Ruſſians are now receiving on board the Ruſſian ſhips lately employed in the expedition to Malta, to return them to their own country; the Britiſh Britiſh men of war are returning.

A French Artiſt has invented a method of making candles without wax or tallow, and a Committee ſtill more uſeful one of making wheat-bread without flour.

ANECDOTE.

Two ſailors, one Iriſh, the other Engliſh, ſwore mutually to take care of each other in caſe either being wounded in an action about to enſue. It was not long before the Engliſhman's leg was ſhot off by a cannon ball, and on calling Paddy to carry him to the doctor, according to their agreement, the other very ready complied; but he had ſcarcely got his companion on his back, when a ſecond ball ſtruck off his head. Paddy, who, thro the noiſe and diſturbance common in a ſea engagement, had not perceived his friend's laſt misfortune, continued to make the beſt of his way to the ſurgeon. An officer, obſerving him with a headleſs trunk upon his ſhoulders, aſked where he was going. To the doctor ſays Paddy. The doctor! ſays the officer; why you blockead, the man has loſt his head. On hearing this he flung the body from his ſhoulder, and looking at it very attentively, *By my ſhoul ſays Paddy, he told me it was his leg.*

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 16.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A writer in the Weſtern Telegraphe, has taken the liberty to comment with ſeverity, on the conduct of a certain Supreme Judge; who it is repreſented lately expoſed himſelf at Canonſburgh, in a manner not becoming the "vocation with which he is called."—Before cenſure is thus liberally dealt, it would be well to conſider the intention—the "*quo animo*"—as it is *that*, which determines any action to be good or bad.

When the Firſt Magiſtrate of a free and enlightened Republic—himſelf "the Man of the People," is frequently to be ſeen under the immediate influence of ſtrong drink—his noſe effulgent.—And on the day of inauguration, his tremulous hand (the effect of repeated ebriety) unable to place his ſignature, to the oath of office, until rendered ſteady by a glaſs at the accuſtomed hour.——When a Supreme Judge and a ſapient Philoſopher too, will ſo far looſe ſight of the reverence due to himſelf—to his ſtation—and to ſociety, as to be ſeen almoſt "ſtark naked" and nearly "ſtark mad" from too much tipple in the face of open day.——When a Citizen Soldier, wielding a General's truncheon, (and who ought not to be inferior in point of perſonal reſpectability to any in the circle) is found conducting his column not in a ſtraight line, but miſtaking *the points of view*, occaſionally *inclining by the oblique ſtep*, now *to the right*—then *to the left*—again, altogether looſing the ſtep.——When theſe things take place "publiſh it not in Gath"—nor raſhly condemn what may merit your higheſt praiſe—No,

"*Let Brotherly Love continue.*"

Let it not be inſinuated that a ſenſual attachment to Claret, or an inordinate paſſion for Cognac or Canonſburgh brandy produces ſuch effects. Is it not more charitable to ſuppoſe theſe luminaries, theſe "burning and ſhining lights" actuated by motives more honourable to human nature—Pure Benevolence or ſheer Patriotiſm?

Seeing the inefficacy of human laws for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, that even "line upon line and precept upon precept" avail nought—theſe worthy citizens may have projected a reformation of the ſtate—not by the calls of the goſpel, nor by impoſing fines or inflicting puniſhments on the diſſolute and abandoned, but by exhibiting in their own conſpicuous perſons EXAMPLES NOT TO BE IMITATED—by holding up to public contempt, Vice in its moſt diſguſting form.—Thus ſhall ordinary ſottiſhneſs, hitherto practiſed by the vulgar, in future "as aſhamed hide its head." Thus ſhall the riſing generation of Sovereigns, hold in remembrance and deteſtation, abominations ſo foul—ſo diſgraceful to ſociety—ſo deſtructive of all morality.

NEW MANUFACTORY IN PITTSBURGH.

Maſſenas and *Buonapartes* with or without *Alias* made and repaired in the neateſt manner.—Old ones (if not too far worn) turned, trimed and altered to ſuit the preſent *Rage*—On hand a number of highly finiſhed and well aſſorted articles in the *Brat Major* line, intended for home conſumption. Alſo a well toned horſe fiddle for training Cavalry, and an imported *hand organ* having a variety of ſtops, with which *Divinity* or *Sedition* as the caſe may require, may be *ſaid* or *ſung* according to the ſtate of the times and taſte of the audience—This inſtrument is now ſuppoſed neceſſary for *organizing* the Militia. Theſe articles are *vaſtly low*, fit for *exportation* and entitled to *drawback*.

N. B. Practical Leſſons on the *Home Exerciſe* taught *once a week* gratis.

The 5th inſtant, completed the 14th year from the firſt publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—during which time I have endeavoured to make it a vehicle of uſeful information—what ſucceſs has attended my endeavours, it is not for me to ſay.

In continuing the publication of the Gazette, it ſhall be my ſtudy to ſelect ſuch information reſpecting foreign governments and nations, as may appear to me to be beſt authenticated. I ſhall alſo be careful to publiſh the official documents of our own government, and ſuch other accurate information, as may induce the citizens (at leaſt the thinking part of them) properly to value the bleſſings they enjoy under it—And although this Gazette ſhall never be a "vehicle for the praiſe of a bad adminiſtration," it is my belief, and with pride I expreſs it, that the Conſtitution o... its admi... with abi... proſperi...

I ear... eſſays, ... is a duty ... nent to ... rious exc... wicked de... in vilifying ... ceedings.

My than... vours I have ... I ſhall conti... vice, and by... duty as a Pri...

a continuance ... Printing-Office, ... Auguſt 11, 18...

☞ A Half ... UNITED STAT...

FOR

A few Tracts of DON... lines, Philadelphia first grain, and half grain, ... t and bootee legs, ... rappee and Scotch ... Vanilla pod and ... Queensware, ... number of ar... he offers ... Skins, ... Sco... ore ... of ...

First Diſt...

No. 22—200 acres, within ... honing, about ... the mouth of ...

No. 49—200 acres, on Shenan... above the forks of ...

No. 177—250 acres, on the weſt line... third tract from the Seco...

No. 1782—200 acres, adjoining the laſt ... oned tract on the eaſt.

Second Diſtrict

No. 1815—200 acres, on the Mahoning, next ... tract above the Firſt Diſtrict.

No. 182—250 acres, on the Mahoning, includes ... part of an old Indian town.

No. 1805—200 acres, on the Mahoning, adjoining No. 182 on the weſt.

No. 185—250 acres, within half a mile of Mahoning, near the ſtate line.

No. 188—250 acres, corners near Neſhanock creek, ſecond tract from the line dividing the Firſt and Second Diſtricts.

No. 1791—200 acres, joins the Firſt Diſtrict, third lot from the weſt end.

No. 1952—200 acres, on Shenango.

Third Diſtrict.

No. 41—500 acres, on the weſt branch of Neſhanock creek.

No. 52—250 acres, on ditto, about a mile lower down.

Sixth Diſtrict.

No. 114—500 acres, on the weſt branch of Sugar creek, about 16 miles from Franklin, on or near the ſtate road to Le Bœuf.

Seventh Diſtrict.

No. 146—500 acres, on a branch of Sugar creek, a few miles eaſt of Meadville.

The above Lands are the property of John Nelſon, Eſq. of New Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, who has authorized the ſubſcriber to agree for the ſale of the whole of ſaid tracts together, or ſeparately, as may ſuit the purchaſers.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1800. 6t.

awls and awl hafts, horſe and ...ps, braſs cocks, pewter, iron, ...a tea and table ſpoons, ſaddle ...au, pad, ſtock and knob locks, ...ill and drawer locks, door and ...crews, ſhovels and tongs, houſe ...hes, hinges, ſcrew augers all ...d ſcale beams.

liſbon, port, malaga and te... ...h and Spaniſh brandy, Jamaica ...juice in bottles, anniſeed, ...d perfect love cordials in ...hyſon, ſouchong and bohea ...loaf ſugar, coffee, choco... ...alſpice, nutmegs, mace, ...monds, muſcadel and keg ..., ſalmon, olives, ancho... ...e ball, lemon, mint and ..., fair, burnt, red and ...ops, carroys ſeed, roſe ...allum, copperas, indi...

gents, &c. &c. merely to give Mr. Jefferſ... his party, opportunity to do exactly wh... eral Waſhington, and the federal part... done before. Strange, and abſurd as deela... of this ſort are, they are prepetually m... the Jacobins, in order to pacify the mi... thoſe, who feel alarmed for the ſafety ... conſtitution, and the exiſtence of the r... But, can any man of common ſenſe, belie... an aſſertion—can it be credited for a mo... that Mr. Jefferſon, when he aſſumes the r... government, will admire the funding ſyſte... ſyſtem of neutrality, the navy, the annul... the French treaty, &c? If he is capable o... hypocricy, ſuch baſe diſſimulation, and ... hood, will not every honeſt mind at once de... that ſuch a man, inſtead of being entruſted ... the execution of the government, is deſtitu... common integrity, and worthy of nothing ... obloquy and contempt? My countrymen ... people who make theſe declarations, do no... lieve them. They know they are untrue; ... calculate them only to deceive. If they di... lieve them they would with one voice, deno... Mr. Jefferſon, and hunt his character into ... ſame wilds of infamy, where they have en... voured to deſtroy thoſe of many more honeſt ... virtuous men. If Mr. Jefferſon ſhould pu... Federal meaſures, where is the reward of his ... tizans, whoſe appetites are now preparing ... the feaſt of office? Are Mr. Madiſon, Mr. ... latin, Mr. Burr, Mr. Giles, Mr. Monroe, ... Baldwin, Mr. Livingſton, &c. &c. to reap ne... uefit for all their labors? Theſe gentlemen ... not very greatly diſtinguiſhed for their diſin... eſtedneſs; and *ſome of them*, at leaſt, are no... cuſtomed to object againſt pecuniary aid, *w... er it offers.* Will they be contented with m... ...eling Mr. Jefferſon at the head of gov... and hearing him commend all thoſe n... *Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1800.*

Stray Hogs.

THREE Barrows about 18 months old, one about 12 months old, marked w... crop and ſlit in the left ear, and in the rig... ſlit. The owner may hear of them by appl... to the ſubſcribers in Sewickly townſhip, A... heny county.

JOHN WAY.
WILLIAM LEET.

Auguſt 12, 1800.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 6.

Captain Sharp informs, that previous to leaving England, information had been recei... of the combined fleets having put to ſea from Br... in conſequence of which, orders were immedi... ly iſſued for Sir Alen Gardner to join Lord ... Vincents (who had been driven from the block... of Breſt by diſaſtrous weather) with all the fo... in Plymouth and Portſmouth, & purſue the e... my. Theſe orders were ſo peremptory, and ſ... diſpatch made in obeying, that Lord St. Vinc... with his flag ſhip, was left behind to repai... trifling injury ſuſtained in the above gale, w... however failed the next day.

Captain S. left Falmouth the 12th of Ju... the next day, off Uſhant, he ſaw a ſhip of t... line very much diſabled, accompanied by a f... gate and a ſmall ſhip, ſheering for the coaſt ... England; being at conſiderable diſtance to t... windward, captain S. could not ſpeak them.

It is with pleaſure we State from undoubte... authority, ſays the Philadelphia Gazette that o... board the fleet conſiſting of 28 ſail now at Sta... Iſland—there is not a ſingle inſtance of ill health ... and there are but two indiſpoſed in the hoſpital ... one of whom has a wound in the head, the othe... an intermittent fever, and both able to walk ou... There is no foundation what ever for the repo... of a number recent deaths.

The Preſident, commodore Truxton, droppe... down to Staten Iſland this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

Extract of a letter from our Correſpondent, date...

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6, 1800.

"Arrived this morning, the ſhip Providence ... Adams, belonging to Philadelphia. She lef... Bartelona the 17th June—on the 20th, ſpoke th... Sea Horſe Britiſh Frigate, who had parted the ... day before from a fleet of tranſports, with a num... ber of troops on board, bound up the Mediterranean. General Abercrombie, and two other ... general officers, were on board the Sea Horſe.

"News had been received at Barcelona, that the blockade of Genoa was raiſed."

A Paris paper of May 10, ſays, "Tallyrand is extremely ill—Doubts are entertained of his recovery.—[☞This being true, there is ſome proſpect of a favourable iſſue of the negociation.]

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 6.

On Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, about 300 recruits for the 1ſt United States Regiment, from Stauton and Harper's Ferry, took up their encampment on the commons near this town. We are informed they will reſume their march in a few days for Pittſburgh.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the Night of the 8th Inſt. from the ſubſcribers living in Pittſburgh, two apprentice boys to the Shoemaking trade, one named JOSEPH GARVEY, born in Ireland, 5 feet 4 inches high, pale complexion brown hair, tied, his under jaw teeth ſtands outſide of the upper ones, had on and took with him a rorum hat, yellow checked gingham coatee, white veſt, doeſkin pantaloons, nankeen ditto, bootes, ſeveral ſhirts, a blanket or two, and ſhoemakers tools. The other named ANDREW SHUTE, born near Lancaſter, of German parents, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender built, dark complexion, frizzled hair, tied, a number of moles in his face, had on and took with him a rorum hat, a ſtriped gingham coatee, a brown cloth ditto, a white veſt, a brown ditto, doeſkin pantaloons, ſtriped nankeen ditto, one pair of pumps, and an old faſhioned ſilver watch. It is ſuppoſed they will travel together to Lancaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, or ſecures them in any jail ſo that they may get them again, ſhall have the above reward or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges.

J. J. & A. WILLS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 11, 1800.

N B. We underſtand they were ſeen going down the Ohio.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Allegheny, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty third of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of Charles Forggett, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made, the Court appoint the fourth Monday of September next, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that publication thereof be made in the Farmers Regiſter and Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the day of hearing, of which all concerned will take due notice.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Prothy.

...gross absurdity, a vile and horri...
...ions.
...s not acquainted with the country, where ...scription of ariſtocracy exiſts in any con...le degree. It is certain, the infant States ...h America cannot juſtly boaſt of it. Time, ...n, and noble example have been wanting ...us, to form this ſuperior Corninthian or... ſociety: but there are, nevertheleſs, ... of merit, which entitle ſome men before ... to the public eſteem and confidence, ſuf... perhaps for all the exiſting exigencies of ...monwealth.
... this ſuperior qualification that ſhould de... the choice of the people, and their ru... fill their appointments to public offices.— ...h characters are not forward, and obtru... they muſt be ſought after in every vici... If ever the nation and its government ... dignity; if they ever eſtabliſh a juſt and ...le fame, at home and abroad, ſuch cha... muſt be held in due eſtimation, and invit... public ſervice. In an infant republic, ...all other political inſtitutions, this diſcri... is wiſe and neceſſary. Where the go... it cannot reflect much luſtre on its func... s, it is the more eſſential that theſe ſhould ...he ſplendour of virtue and talents on the ...hey hold.
...ardly neceſſary to remark, that I am not ...ng for an ariſtocracy of wealth, or that I ... exclude it from due conſideration. In ...try, as well as moſt others, wealth is ...tached to ignorance, to ſelfiſhneſs, to low ...gar manners and principles—to ſouls of ... Jew Brokers—and 2 per cent men:— ...f there are inſtances, where riches are ... by men of virtuous and expanſive minds; ...n this is happily the caſe, it renders ... more capable of public uſefulneſs; the ...rthy of public confidence.
... the man who, in private life, has been ...hed for probity, intelligence, and public ... the man who has never attached himſelf ...r to either party, becauſe he has diſcov... ors in both; that is the moſt capable of ...his country, at home and abroad. But ...e can expect that the various departments ...ment will be filled with ſuch characters, ...ple, their leaders, and their governors? ...ntry produce will be received in pay... Thoſe who left guns to be repaired, for ... of a year, are requeſted to pay for re... or they will be ſold.

... to the plantation of the ...

...iving at the four mile run, on the bank ..., a bay HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, ...high, has a ſmall ſtar, and a ſaddle mark... ...ht ſize, and a large bell on, not ſhod, a ...rotter. The owner is deſired to come, ...perty, pay charges, and take him away
ANDREW JACK.
..., 1800.

... to the plantation of the ...

..., living on the Laurel Hill, middle ..., a grey MARE, black mane and tail, ...old, 15 hands high; alſo, a dark brown ...s old COLT, neither of them branded. The owner is deſired to come, prove ... pay charges, and take them away.
WIDOW LOCKWOOD.
..., 1800.

...LIAM EICHBAUM,

...ave to inform the public that he has ...d a houſe of Entertainment at the ...NDIAN QUEEN, in Front ſtreet, ... ſtreet, where he ſhall uſe his ut... ...ours to give ſatisfaction to travellers ...who may pleaſe to call on him.
..., May 15, 1800.
... alſo wiſhes to acquaint the public ...ws the glazing buſineſs and cutting ...ny pattern.

...LIAM M'CLUNEY,

...DING at *Charleſtown*, mouth of Buffa..., Brooke county, Virginia, in the vici... the Seven Ranges and Military Land of ...ted States, North Weſtern Territory, ...as agent for perſons at a diſtance who ...ds there, to pay taxes, or ſell the land ...miſſion, &c. He will be occaſionally on ..., and at all times will have a ſurveyor ...odſman ready to go to any tract where ...y be required, ſo that owners or pur... may not be unneceſſarily delayed.
... 1800.

Glaſs Manufactory.

... proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS ...ORKS, having procured a ſufficient num... the moſt approved European Glaſs Ma... rers, and having on hand a large ſtock of ...materials, on which their workmen are ...ployed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the ...that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality ...any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, ...y packed in boxes containing 100 feet ...may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs ...e ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be ...ich as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock ...&c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quan... may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks ...g jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or o... flow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent ...than articles of the ſame quality brought ...ny ſea port in the United States. A hoe... ...rvance will be made on ſale of large quan...
Orders from merchants and others will ...ctually attended to on application to
JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
... at the ſtore of HEATHER & SMILEY, ... ſtreet, Pittſburgh. ...
... 1800.

Land,

... acres ... he firſt ... pleaſe ...ington, ... Brooke ...NEY.

...e Twen...

State of Penn... ...y of Allegheny. ...e tax which has ... Houſes, Lands, ...virtue of an act ..., 1798, entitled ...ect Tax," became ... of July, and that ...pection, in the Bo... the ſame, from and ... the 1ſt day of Sep... forenoon, till 6 o'clock ... perſons concerned will ... the delinquents will be ...ſuch as the law directs, ... an additional expence of ...tive taxes, and coſts of ... fixth ſection of the act afore ... my ...rect copy of the tax liſt remains ... you Ebenezer Denny, in Pittſburgh, ... the Pittſburgh aſſeſſment diſtrict, open to ... of all perſons inclined to inſpect the ...
Mr. Jo... ROBERT JOHNSTON, *Collector of th... the 25th Collection Diſtrict.*
Pittſburgh, 25th July, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred acres of firſt rate Land on the Ohio River, with conſiderable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres on Eagle creek, in the Weſtern Territory, ſix miles from the Three Iſlands. The above Land, or any part of it will be ſold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*
ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſquires,
in Pittſburgh.
May 12, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A *TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is 15 acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the tract, and a mill ſeat ſuper or to any in that part of the county. For terms apply to,*
WILLIAM DUNNING.
Pittſburgh, June 22, 1800.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

Broke into the incloſure of th...

...ſubſcriber about the 19th of April laſt, living in Allegheny county, Sewickly townſhip, near Middletown, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, a natural pacer, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN.
July

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are forwarned from truſting my wife Ruth on my account from this date, as ſhe has, without any juſt cauſe, left my bed and board, and is ſuppoſed to have gone off with a certain Abſalom Sims.
SAMUEL GILDERSLEEVE.
Mercer County, June 25, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living within one mile of Morgan Town, Virginia, on the night of the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man named PHIL..., about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, of a yellow ..., ſmart and active in converſation, had on when he left home a tow ſhirt and trowſers, but it is probable he may change his dreſs, and make for Waſhington County, Pennſylvania, or ſome place on the Ohio river. Any perſon taking up ſaid runaway and ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.*
JAMES SCOTT.
July 14, 1800.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and general aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.
They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common
Boulting Cloths,
which are warranted good.
Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

NEW GOODS,

Juſt received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.
Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, Surveyor of Al... *OFFICE at his houſe in*
egheny county, keeps his Pittſburgh.
PRESLEY NEVILL.
July 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DEAL, of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, alſo, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to John Wilkins, ſen. and Samuel Deal, Executors to the ſaid eſtate.
The perſonal property of the ſaid William Deal, will be ſold at the houſe of Samuel Deal, in Pittſburgh, on Friday the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by
JOHN WILKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL DEAL, }
July 1, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A *Neat BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, the property of John Gibſon, and now in the tenure of Andrew Reed, for which a reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to*
JEREMIAH BARKER.
Pittſburgh, July 8, 1800.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECIATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Cunningham's Diſtrict*, on the waters of Conequanteſſing and Bull creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pittſburgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No. 273
209	227	214
210	228	265
211	232	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	255	261

in all about 6000 acres. For further particulars enquire of me in Pittſburgh.
PRESLEY NEVILL.
June 4, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent
FINE SALT.
Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

JOHN HAMSHER,

COPPER SMITH & TIN PLATE WORKER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs, as uſual, at his houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, where any kind of work in his line, may be had at a ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms.
For the convenience of people from the country, he has eſtabliſhed a retail ſhop, in Market ſtreet, between the ſtores of William Steel and James Dunlap, where he conſtantly keeps an aſſortment of ready made Ware, which he will warrant good, and ſell cheap.
Pittſburgh, July 24, 1800.
N. B. A Journeyman, who is acquainted with Tin Work, will receive conſtant employment and generous wages, and two Apprentices, to the above buſineſs, not exceeding 16 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms.

The ſubſcriber has an elegant *one Horſe CHAIR and HARNESS, which he will hire by the day or otherwiſe. Apply in Liberty Street to*
JOSEPH WHITE,
Coach and Chair Maker.
Pittſburgh, July 24, 1800.

Great Bargains for actual Settlers, or others.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS *FOR SALE,* Surveyed on Virginia Military Warrants, viz—
2000 acres on Crooked creek, Scioto, below Chilicothe, entered and ſurveyed
666 2-3 acres on Peepee creek, Scioto, below Chilicothe, patented
600 acres on Little Miami, patented
1000 acres on the firſt bluff on the mouth of the Tenneſſee, Kentucky, *valuable*, being advantageouſly, and handſomely ſituated for a town
—ALSO—
2000 acres in Weſt Florida, or Miſſiſippi Territory, below the Natchez, patents from the King of Great Britain
2000 acres on Buchanan creek Virginia, patented
400 acres, on the forks of Fiſh creek, Ohio county, Virgina, called Slabb's Camp, patented
600 acres in the vicinity of Vincennes, Wabaſh, with five Town Lots, two of which have cabbins, and are under leaſe
The titles of theſe Lands, are indiſputable—Purchaſers by paying one third of the money in hand, may have two or three years to pay the remainder, by executing a common note of hand, and allowing intereſt from the date—To make it convenient for ſettlers, it will be ſold in two, three, four, or five hundred acre tracts; and in diſcharge of the note given for two thirds of the purchaſe money, one half will be taken in ſuitable produce, ſtock, &c.
Apply to STEEL SEMPLE, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber, at his plantation.
ALEXANDER FOWLER.
Fowler's Glen, July 20, 1800 tf

To Let, for one or more years,

A TRACT of Land ſituated on the Allegheny river, about 14 miles above Pittſburgh, the third above the mouth of Deer creek, marked in the plan of Cunningham's Diſtrict of Depreciation Lands, No. 44, forty ſix acres of which, an excellent bottom, are already cleared and under good fences; a large commodious barn is now building on it, which will be completed this fall—through the back part of the tract Deer creek paſſes, on which a Saw Mill is building and will ſhortly be finiſhed. The Mill will be to Let either ſeparately or together with the whole or a proportion of the cleared land as may be moſt convenient. Perſons inclining to rent the cleared land will pleaſe to apply to ALEXANDER LOGAN, Eſq. near the premiſes, and thoſe inclined to rent the Mill to Captain NATHANIEL IRISH, in Pittſburgh.
SAMUEL M'CULLOH.
Pittſburgh, 4th Auguſt, 1800. 10t.

Taken up treſpaſſing on the

oats field of the ſubſcriber, a few days ago, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about 12 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, the off fore foot white, had on a ſmall bell tied with a buckſkin ſtring. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN CHRISTY.
Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, Auguſt 4, 1800.

Seven Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of the ſubſcriber in May laſt, four miles ſouth of Cunningham's mill, Conequanteſſing ſettlement, Middleſex townſhip, 23 miles north of the Allegheny river, a bay MARE, 6 years old, near 15 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder I. B. and on the buttock S a little lame in the ſhoulder when ſhe went away, a long ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in the face—alſo, a black MARE COLT, 2 years old, a long ſwitch tail, handſome made, and one of the hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to *James Robinſon*, Eſq. at the ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, or give information ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have the above reward by applying to
MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM.
Auguſt 2, 1800.

Allegheny County, to wit.
At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County aforeſaid, on Tueſday the fifth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.
UPON the petition of John Morriſon for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made, the Court appoint the firſt day of the next September Term for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors—and direct that notice thereof be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three ſucceeding weeks, the laſt of which publications to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the day of hearing.
By the Court,
T. BATES, Proth'y.

Allegheny County, to wit.
At a Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid County, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the fifth of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.
UPON the petition of James M'Anulty, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made—The Court appoint the firſt day of next September Term, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors—and direct that publication thereof be made in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to ſuch day of hearing.
By the Court,
T. BATES, Proth'y.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.